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Hongkong Daily Press.

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 67.

No. 18,749. 號九十四百七千八萬一第 日七十月五年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號五十二月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CASES	
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.	
1.50 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 6.50 " "	" " 15 "
6.50 " " 8.20 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprode Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (1918)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express a.m.	No. 15 Local a.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express a.m.	No. 19 Local a.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 22 Through Express a.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	8.45	1.15	2.30	7.30	8.45	1.15	2.30	7.30	8.45	1.15	2.30	7.30	8.45	1.15	2.30	7.30	8.45
SHEN KUNG	dep.	7.45	9.00	1.30	2.45	7.45	9.00	1.30	2.45	7.45	9.00	1.30	2.45	7.45	9.00	1.30	2.45	7.45	9.00
Shum Chiu	dep.	7.50	9.15	1.35	2.50	7.50	9.15	1.35	2.50	7.50	9.15	1.35	2.50	7.50	9.15	1.35	2.50	7.50	9.15
Shing Shui	dep.	8.00	9.25	1.40	3.00	8.00	9.25	1.40	3.00	8.00	9.25	1.40	3.00	8.00	9.25	1.40	3.00	8.00	9.25
Fanning	dep.	8.10	9.35	1.50	3.10	8.10	9.35	1.50	3.10	8.10	9.35	1.50	3.10	8.10	9.35	1.50	3.10	8.10	9.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.20	9.45	2.00	3.20	8.20	9.45	2.00	3.20	8.20	9.45	2.00	3.20	8.20	9.45	2.00	3.20	8.20	9.45
Tai Po	dep.	8.30	9.55	2.10	3.30	8.30	9.55	2.10	3.30	8.30	9.55	2.10	3.30	8.30	9.55	2.10	3.30	8.30	9.55
Shatin	dep.	8.40	10.05	2.20	3.40	8.40	10.05	2.20	3.40	8.40	10.05	2.20	3.40	8.40	10.05	2.20	3.40	8.40	10.05
Shatin	dep.	8.50	10.15	2.30	3.50	8.50	10.15	2.30	3.50	8.50	10.15	2.30	3.50	8.50	10.15	2.30	3.50	8.50	10.15
Shatin	dep.	9.00	10.25	2.40	4.00	9.00	10.25	2.40	4.00	9.00	10.25	2.40	4.00	9.00	10.25	2.40	4.00	9.00	10.25
Shatin	dep.	9.10	10.35	2.50	4.10	9.10	10.35	2.50	4.10	9.10	10.35	2.50	4.10	9.10	10.35	2.50	4.10	9.10	10.35
Shatin	dep.	9.20	10.45	3.00	4.20	9.20	10.45	3.00	4.20	9.20	10.45	3.00	4.20	9.20	10.45	3.00	4.20	9.20	10.45
Shatin	dep.	9.30	10.55	3.10	4.30	9.30	10.55	3.10	4.30	9.30	10.55	3.10	4.30	9.30	10.55	3.10	4.30	9.30	10.55
Shatin	dep.	9.40	11.05	3.20	4.40	9.40	11.05	3.20	4.40	9.40	11.05	3.20	4.40	9.40	11.05	3.20	4.40	9.40	11.05
Shatin	dep.	9.50	11.15	3.30	4.50	9.50	11.15	3.30	4.50	9.50	11.15	3.30	4.50	9.50	11.15	3.30	4.50	9.50	11.15
Shatin	dep.	10.00	11.25	3.40	5.00	10.00	11.25	3.40	5.00	10.00	11.25	3.40	5.00	10.00	11.25	3.40	5.00	10.00	11.25
Shatin	dep.	10.10	11.35	3.50	5.10	10.10	11.35	3.50	5.10	10.10	11.35	3.50	5.10	10.10	11.35	3.50	5.10	10.10	11.35
Shatin	dep.	10.20	11.45	4.00	5.20	10.20	11.45	4.00	5.20	10.20	11.45	4.00	5.20	10.20	11.45	4.00	5.20	10.20	11.45
Shatin	dep.	10.30	11.55	4.10	5.30	10.30	11.55	4.10	5.30	10.30	11.55	4.10	5.30	10.30	11.55	4.10	5.30	10.30	11.55
Shatin	dep.	10.40	12.05	4.20	5.40	10.40	12.05	4.20	5.40	10.40	12.05	4.20	5.40	10.40	12.05	4.20	5.40	10.40	12.05
Shatin	dep.	10.50	12.15	4.30	5.50	10.50	12.15	4.30	5.50	10.50	12.15	4.30	5.50	10.50	12.15	4.30	5.50	10.50	12.15
Shatin	dep.	11.00	12.25	4.40	6.00	11.00	12.25	4.40	6.00	11.00	12.25	4.40	6.00	11.00	12.25	4.40	6.00	11.00	12.25
Shatin	dep.	11.10	12.35	4.50	6.10	11.10	12.35	4.50	6.10	11.10	12.35	4.50	6.10	11.10	12.35	4.50	6.10	11.10	12.35
Shatin	dep.	11.20	12.45	5.00	6.20	11.20	12.45	5.00	6.20	11.20	12.45	5.00	6.20	11.20	12.45	5.00	6.20	11.20	12.45
Shatin	dep.	11.30	12.55	5.10	6.30	11.30	12.55	5.10	6.30	11.30	12.55	5.10	6.30	11.30	12.55	5.10	6.30	11.30	12.55
Shatin	dep.	11.40	13.05	5.20	6.40	11.40	13.05	5.20	6.40	11.40	13.05	5.20	6.40	11.40	13.05	5.20	6.40	11.40	13.05
Shatin	dep.	11.50	13.15	5.30	6.50	11.50	13.15	5.30	6.50	11.50	13.15	5.30	6.50	11.50	13.15	5.30	6.50	11.50	13.15
Shatin	dep.	12.00	13.25	5.40	7.00	12.00	13.25	5.40	7.00	12.00	13.25	5.40	7.00	12.00	13.25	5.40	7.00	12.00	13.25
Shatin	dep.	12.10	13.35	5.50	7.10	12.10	13.35	5.50	7.10	12.10	13.35	5.50	7.10	12.10	13.35	5.50	7.10	12.10	13.35
Shatin	dep.	12.20	13.45	6.00	7.20	12.20	13.45	6.00	7.20	12.20	13.45	6.00	7.20	12.20	13.45	6.00	7.20	12.20	13.45
Shatin	dep.	12.30	13.55	6.10	7.30	12.30	13.55	6.10	7.30	12.30	13.55	6.10	7.30	12.30	13.55	6.10	7.30	12.30	13.55
Shatin	dep.	12.40	14.05	6.20	7.40	12.40	14.05	6.20	7.40	12.40	14.05	6.20	7.40	12.40	14.05	6.20	7.40	12.40	14.05
Shatin	dep.	12.50	14.15	6.30	7.50	12.50	14.15	6.30	7.50	12.50	14.15	6.30	7.50	12.50	14.15	6.30	7.50	12.50	14.15
Shatin	dep.	13.00	14.25	6.40	8.00	13.00	14.25	6.40	8.00	13.00	14.25	6.40	8.00	13.00	14.25	6.40	8.00	13.00	14.25
Shatin	dep.	13.10	14.35	6.50	8.10	13.10	14.35	6.50	8.10	13.10	14.35	6.50	8.10	13.10	14.35	6.50	8.10	13.10	14.35
Shatin	dep.	13.20	14.45	7.00	8.20	13.20	14.45	7.00	8.20	13.20	14.45	7.00	8.20	13.20	14.45	7.00	8.20	13.20	14.45
Shatin	dep.	13.30	14.55	7.10	8.30	13.30	14.55	7.10	8.30	13.30	14.55	7.10	8.30	13.30	14.55	7.10	8.30	13.30	14.55
Shatin	dep.	13.40	15.05	7.20	8.40	13.40	15.05	7.20	8.40	13.40	15.05	7.20	8.40	13.40	15.05	7.20	8.40	13.40	15.05
Shatin	dep.	13.50	15.15	7.30	8.50	13.50	15.15	7.30	8.50	13.50	15.15	7.30	8.50	13.50	15.15	7.30	8.50	13.50	15.15
Shatin	dep.	14.00	15.25	7.40	9.00	14.00	15.25	7.40	9.00	14.00	15.25	7.40	9.00	14.00	15.25	7.40	9.00	14.00	15.25
Shatin	dep.	14.10	15.35	7.50	9.10	14.10	15.35	7.50	9.10	14.10	15.35	7.50	9.10	14.10	15.35	7.50	9.10	14.10	15.35
Shatin	dep.	14.20	15.45	8.00	9.20	14.20	15.45	8.00	9.20	14.20	15.45	8.00	9.20	14.20	15.45	8.00	9.20	14.20	15.45
Shatin	dep.	14.30	15.55	8.10	9.30	14.30	15.55	8.10	9.30	14.30	15.55	8.10	9.30	14.30	15.55	8.10	9.30	14.30	15.55
Shatin	dep.	14.40	16.05	8.20	9.40	14.40	16.05	8.20	9.40	14.40	16.05	8.20	9.40	14.40	16.05	8.20	9.40	14.40	16.05
Shatin	dep.	14.50	16.15	8.30	9.50	14.50	16.15	8.30	9.50	14.50	16.15	8.30	9.50	14.50	16.15	8.30	9.50	14.50	16.15
Shatin	dep.	15.00	16.25	8.40	10.00	15.00	16.25	8.40	10.00	15.00	16.25	8.40	10.00	15.00	16.25	8.40	10.00	15.00	16.25
Shatin	dep.	15.10	16.35	8.50	10.10	15.10	16.35	8.50	10.10	15.10	16.35	8.50	10.10	15.10	16.35	8.50	10.10	15.10	16.35
Shatin	dep.	15.20	16.45	9.00	10.20	15.20	16.45	9.00	10.20	15.20	16.45	9.00	10.20	15.20	16.45	9.00	10.20	15.20	16.45
Shatin	dep.	15.30	16.55	9.10	10.30	15.30	16.55	9.10	10.30	15.30	16.55	9.10	10.30	15.30	16.55	9.10	10.30	15.30	16.55
Shatin	dep.	15.40	17.05	9.20	10.40	15.40	17.05	9.20	10.40	15.40	17.05	9.20	10.40	15.40	17.05	9.20	10.40	15.40	17.05
Shatin	dep.	15.50	17.15	9.30	10.50	15.50	17.15	9.30	10.50	15.50	17.15	9.30	10.50	15.50	17.15	9.30	10.50	15.50	17.15
Shatin	dep.	16.00	17.25	9.40	11.00	16.00	17.25	9.40	11.00	16.00	17.25	9.40	11.00	16.00	17.25	9.40	11.00	16.00	17.25
Shatin	dep.	16.10	17.35	9.50	11.10	16.10	17.35	9.50	11.10	16.10	17.35	9.50	11.10	16.10	17.35	9.50	11.10	16.10	17.35
Shatin	dep.	16.20	17.45	10.00	11.20	16.20	17.45	10.00	11.20	16.20	17.45	10.00	11.20	16.20	17.45	10.00	11.20	16.20	17.45
Shatin	dep.	16.30	17.55	10.10	11.30	16.30	17.55	10.10	11.30	16.30	17.55	10.10	11.30	16.30	17.55	10.10	11.30	16.30	17.55
Shatin	dep.	16.40	18.05	10.20	11.40	16.40	18.05	10.20	11.40	16.40	18.05	10.20	11.40	16.40	18.05	10.20	11.40	16.40	18.05
Shatin	dep.	16.50	18.15	10.30	11.50	16.50	18.15	10.30	11.50	16.50	18.15	10.30	11.50	16.50	18.15	10.30	11.50	16.50	18.15
Shatin	dep.	17.00	18.25	10.40	12.00	17.00	18.25	10.40	12.00	17.00	18.25	10.40	12.00	17.00	18.25	10.40	12.00	17.00	18.25
Shatin	dep.	17.10	18.35	10.50	12.10	17.10	18.35	10.50	12.10	17.10	18.35	10.50	12.10	17.10	18.35	10.50	12.10	17.10	18.35
Shatin	dep.	17.20	18.45	11.00	12.20	17.20	18.45	11.00	12.20	17.20	18.45	11.00	12.20	17.20	18.45	11.00	12.20	17.20	18.45
Shatin	dep.	17.30	18.55	11.10	12.30	17.30	18.55	11.10	12.30	17.30	18.55	11.10	12.30	17.30	18.55	11.10	12.30	17.30	18.55
Shatin	dep.	17.40	19.05	11.20	12.40	17.40	19.05	11.20	12.40	17.40	19.05	11.20	12.40	17.40	19.05	11.20	12.40	17.40	19.05
Shatin	dep.	17.50	19.15	11.30	12.50	17.50	19.15	11.30	12.50	17.50	19.15	11.30	12.50	17.50	19.15	11.30	12.50	17.50	19.15
Shatin	dep.	18.00	19.25	11.40	13.00	18.00	19.25	11.40	13.00	18.00	19.25	11.40	13.00						

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[1381]

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BLUFFING THE WHOLE WORLD.

DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS
IN GERMANY.

[BY ERNEST LIONEL FYKE.]

A FAMINE IN ALL EXCEPT AIR AND WATER.
The urgent need for a quick finish to the war is now well understood by every class, in suffering Germany.

The next few weeks will show an immense endeavour on the part of the Germans to frighten the world into an immediate peace; I have no doubt of that.

Germany has no alternatives but peace within a reasonable time, or Bolshevism inside her own borders. I can point to convincing proofs for my statements.

The Germans are anxious to get out of the war as best they can. As one wise Berliner put it to me: "We are like a man at the top of a steep cliff who has kicked the ladder away and cannot get down despite all his efforts."

During the last twelve months internal depression has gone to the extreme limit. The goals can hold no more. From one end of Germany to the other they are filled with soldier deserters and free speakers.

Restrictions in food and other commodities have got to the end of their tether. I hear that there was some grumbling a few weeks ago about queues in London. Well, here is a list of the regular daily queues of every German town. There are queues for:

Bread Potatoes Meat
Sugar Margarine Cigars and
Tobacco.

All these articles are rationed. When it becomes known that any extra food-stuff has arrived in any district queues are at once formed.

That may not sound so bad or may not seem to offer a potent opportunity for arousing unrest, but remember that there are no illuminating oils, no lubricating oils, no butter, tea, or coffee. There are very few medicines. No rubber, soap, or rice is to be had. There is very little paper, practically no cotton, leather, soda, medical bandages, or photographic material. No bicycles are allowed and taxicabs have been stopped.

Looking at this vast list, and seeing how it would apply to daily London life, you can get some idea what accumulative discomfort means in the richest city of Germany. The state of affairs in some of the smaller towns is, from reports brought to me from them, indescribable.

Yes, but how is it that the soldiers at the front have plenty of food? I am continually asked. The answer is that the whole country is drained for the Army and Navy. The state of affairs behind the lines is very often such that men prefer not to take leave, and married men who do take it endeavour to convey home with them food from the front. Unless you analyse my lists you will not realise how it affects the life of the German people, especially after an increasing severity in the dearth of provisions that has extended from month to month in face of constant promises of an early peace.

Examine one of two materials as examples. No india-rubber, for instance, is now available in Germany. You may not regard this as an important commodity, but it is, and it is also a war material. Domestically it is needed by persons requiring dental assistance—now all the more necessary in view of the appalling bread which they have been eating for years. Shortage of india-rubber means going without artificial teeth. We as Rubbers were able to get india-rubber from England through the Central Prisoners of War Committee. But the Germans have none. Nor is there any gold in Germany for dental purposes. The prohibition of cycling, already referred to, is due to the absence of india-rubber necessary for tyres. The only motor-cars in use are those strictly employed for Government purposes. I could fill a column with india-rubber troubles.

Shortage of rubber has thrown traffic increasingly on to the tramway-cars, but the tramway service has gone to pieces because of there being no means of repairing the lines or the cars themselves, and the shortage of grease prevents the lubrication of the vehicles.

Let us briefly look at leather. The lack of leather produces discomfort of many kinds—among them inability to procure ordinary foot-wear. Cloth and wood take its place. The noise of people walking in the streets of Berlin is beginning to remind one of the sound of clogs in a Lancashire town in the early morning. As far back as two years ago I paid £4 for a very ordinary pair of leather boots. To-day such boots are unobtainable at any price. Every scrap of leather in the German Empire has been commandeered. The window-frames of railway carriages are at present made of a clever preparation of paper. Even clothes are being made of paper.

The effect of dearth of many articles of daily necessity would not be serious if lasting but a few weeks, but the result of a famine of everything except air and water extending over months and years is such as prejudicially to affect the comfort, health, and spirits of the nation, especially so in the case of children, old folk, and sick persons of all ages. The chief famine of all—that of fat—is the one of which German scientists are most afraid. Grease and oil have been promised from the various occupied territories again and again, but these promises have never yet materialised.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIAN ROUBLES.

A PROBLEM IN FINANCE TO BE
SOLVED AFTER THE WAR.

The question will arise when the war is over as to the value of different issues of Russian roubles (writes a correspondent in the New York Sun). The present quoted value of the ruble is about 12½ cents, whereas the par value is about 51½ cents.

The general view of the subject is that a rouble is a rouble, no matter when, how, or by whom issued, and that they should all be treated by the Russian Government when the war is over as of equal value. It would seem, however, that this view of the case is open to objection, and that there is a very wide difference in value.

The roubles issued under the Tsar were put out by a *de facto* Government recognized by every Power in the world as to its sovereign right on all financial questions. While the Kerensky roubles may be open to question, it would seem plain that the paper rouble issued by the Bolshevik insurgents should stand on an entirely different basis.

This so-called Government is not recognized by Russia nor by any nation, and not even by Germany, which is now fighting it. It would follow, therefore, that if the Bolshevik régime collapses its edicts, laws, paper issues would all collapse with it, its authority being assumed and not accepted.

If this results the money issued by it would seem to be a personal issue only, and somewhat in the category of the counterfeit.

The stand may therefore be taken, when normal times resume, that the paper money issued by the Tsar's Government, and possibly by that of Kerensky, is good, while that issued by the Bolshevik insurgents is worthless.

This would seem to be the logical view; but the matter will become of great importance. That there should be a large difference even in the present value of the different issues of roubles would seem evident.

WIRELESS EXPERIMENTS IN JAPAN.

DECORATIONS FOR INVENTORS.

Lieut.-Commander Hattori and Mr. Matsuda Tatsuo and Mr. Hayashi Fushichi, the latter two being naval experts, have been specially decorated in appreciation of certain important inventions made by them with regard to wireless telephony. Lieut.-Commander Hattori in an interview says:

"I have made a special study of receivers in co-operation with Mr. Matsuda and others. It is now possible to communicate by wireless telephones over a distance of five or six thousand miles. At present the apparatus is being tested on board a warship, and I believed the invention will prove of some service in war."—Japan Chronicle.

CHARTER RATES IN JAPAN.

The charter rate for ocean-going service has been steadily rising, and a new record has now been made. Some time ago Messrs. Suzuki & Co. chartered the *Nankai-maru*, 1,970 tons deadweight, of the Meiji Marine Transport Company, at ¥4.00 per ton per month for a term of one year. Messrs. Suzuki have now sub-chartered the steamer to the Kihara Company at ¥47.50 for service east of Port Said for a term of one year. This rate is the highest figure reached this year.

THE GERMAN DIGESTION.

One famine rears upon another. Before the war the Germans were greater coffee-drinkers than the English. As soon as their coffee was exhausted there came a run on tea. When that had all been used up substitutes for both beverages were devised, and very bad they are. The tea is made of dried mulberry leaves and tastes something like the sweet, sickly aroma of those cigarettes given for asthma.

English people could not tolerate such substitutes, and even the Germans can hardly get them down. There can scarcely be any question that the German digestive system is more ostrich-like than the Englishman's. You remember the pre-war Germans and their appetites. They had breakfast, an 11-o'clock meal, a heavy midday dinner, tea with cream cakes of all kinds, and a rich and heavy supper, with perpetual beer during the day. The number of their meals was excessive, the greasy nature of the food eaten was horribly indigestible, their champagne was sweet and livery, as were their liqueurs. Despite their great capacity and strong digestion they cannot stomach their food and drink substitutes.

Here in England I find people talking about their rations and forgetting that our fortunate insular position enables us at all times to get fish. If the Germans had the means of securing the many kinds of fish which contain oil—such, for instance, as cod, mackerel, salmon-pilchard, eels, sprats, and herrings, to mention only a few—their economic position would give them less anxiety, but fish in the Vaterland is as scarce as meat. Most of the fresh-water fish in the country has already been consumed. As a great delicacy I managed on one occasion to get a tench, but it cost me as much as a pound. An excellent fish in itself as prepared at Prunier's in Paris, but rendered unpalatable as it had to be cooked like all German food, without fat.

A well-blockaded, fatless, beerless, leatherless, rubberless, woolless, sugarless, tobaccoless, drugless, cottonless, copperless, greaseless Germany cannot last the long game. Hindenburg has been ordered to get a quick finish.—Daily Mail.

THE RED CROSS.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

[BY DR. CLAY MACCAULEY.]

Wonderful crown of human civilisation! How was it thought of and its supreme excellence wrought?

Only sixty-five years ago, when war was waged, the sick soldiers and the wounded of the battlefields were almost without any care beyond that of whatever merely official surgery or perfunctory medical treatment there was then at command. Such service to the maimed and diseased soldiers as kindly nursing or personal sympathy was practically unknown. Even the civil hospitals of the time were often far more breeders of disease than sanitary helpers to the unfortunate consigned to them.

It was in those days that a tender-hearted young woman in London, appalled at the neglect and at the unsanitary and dangerous surroundings of the inmates of the public hospitals, determined to devote her life to making such places worthy of humane civilisation. After some years of study at home and on the continent, this young woman—Florence Nightingale—founded a model hospital in England.

The war in the Crimea then came; and hearing of the terrible suffering of the sick and wounded there, Florence Nightingale, with a group of her model hospital helpers, was commissioned as the first woman nurse for a British military hospital. In the Crimea these women became angels of mercy to the sick, to the maimed, and to the dying. A blessed revolution in the horrors of war was then wrought, and the fame of Florence Nightingale spread far.

In 1869, a young Swiss philanthropist, Henri Dunant, aroused by the terrible condition of the uncared for wounded on the battlefield of Solferino, was inspired to seek the organisation of an international society, which should do away, as far as possible, with such misery and pain as he witnessed. The work of Florence Nightingale was, in a large degree, his model; but he extended that so as to gather to his side men and women of many of the world's nations. In 1864, consequently, under his call representatives of fourteen nations came together in council at Geneva, Switzerland; their deliberations resulted in an international treaty which gave to mankind the "Red Cross"; each nation pledging itself to work with other nations in caring for the sick and wounded of all countries alike. "Humanity" and "Neutrality" were chosen as the watchwords of the Organisation and the Swiss national flag reversed—putting a red cross on a white field—became the world-inspiring banner.

DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA.
The next step forward in this world-including movement of mercy and good will was made in America, consequent upon the terrible Civil War that for four years, 1861-65, divided the States of the Union. Seeking to alleviate the condition of the sick and wounded, and to give the needed care to the soldiers, were the "Sanitary Commission," and the "United States Christian Commission," which accompanied the Union armies throughout the war. Some women individually devoted and leaders of groups of helpers, women such as Dorothea Dix and Mother Bickerdyke, were given official positions, involving the selection of nurses for hospitals, guiding their work and distributing supplies and caring for special needs among the soldiers generally.

But chiefly in connection with the founding and development of what is specially the "American Red Cross," was the work done by Clara Barton, who at one time, seeing a train full of wounded soldiers at Baltimore, "in pain, hunger, cold and filth, with no doctors to care for them" had them carried to a hospital where personally she cared for them. From that time Clara Barton became that chief agent and guide for a marvellous relief work in the armies, nursing and helping, in many ways. Union and Confederate soldiers alike.

After the war, Clara Barton went to Europe, where, for the first time, she heard of the "Red Cross." During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, she saw the medical staffs of the armies of the two hostile nations, working amicably together in a work of mercy that knew no foe as enemy.

Miss Barton came back to America determined that in America the Red Cross banner should be raised over a kindred Society with "Humanity" and "Neutrality" as its inscription. Largely through her efforts which extended over five years, the Geneva treaty was signed by the United States in 1882, and "The American Red Cross" was established. Clara Barton became its first President.

Then began the marvellous American Red Cross service of the past nearly forty years. The Society was made so as to be fully active in times of peace as well as of war. The Red Cross work for the sufferers, by fire, by flood, by famine, by epidemic disease, by any other calamity or serious emergency in the life of the people, became instantaneous and most effective. The catalogue of benefits is too long to repeat in this sketch. It is well known, from the relief given in the Michigan forest fire disaster, to the help that was lavished in the Ohio River floods and bestowed

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. THEFT OF IRON BARS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing two iron bars, valued at \$10, from a yard at Hunghom.

Defendant said he was sick and required money to buy medicine.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to 21 days' hard labour.

AN UNFORTUNATE DEFENDANT.

An old Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a quantity of morphine and several syringes.

Inspector Macdonald said the defendant was a mass of sores, and the morphine was used by him to relieve his pain.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 23 teels of raw opium.

Sergt. Falloon said he arrested defendant as he was about to leave on the *Honan* for Canton. The opium was found in his possession.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

A COSTLY JOKE.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a bullock.

It was stated that a bullock belonging to a man in Shatin strayed from the herd and was found by the defendant, who took it to Yau-mat. The animal was offered for sale to a butcher, but the latter, being suspicious, postponed the purchase until the next day with a view to making inquiries. The real owner, however, appeared later in the day and the defendant was arrested.

Defendant said he meant it for a joke. He intended to return the animal the next day.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in possession of 970 lottery tickets. Mr. Bulmer Johnson appeared for the defendant.

It was stated that the defendant was arrested at the Macao steamer's wharf, and the tickets were found in his possession.

Mr. Wood, after inspecting the lottery tickets, said they were merely duplicates and only issued to selling agents. He thought the case should not be proceeded with.

Inspector O'Sullivan said several similar cases had occurred recently and he desired time to consider his position. The case was remanded till to-morrow, bail being fixed at \$250.

elsewhere, Red Cross help covers disasters of all kinds from earthquakes, fires, volcanic eruptions, floods, cyclones, famines, epidemics of sickness, shipwrecks and mining disasters."

With the years the Red Cross in America has become more and more an established factor in the National life. In 1881 "The American National Association of the Red Cross" was legally incorporated in Washington City, D.C. It was reincorporated in 1893, but in 1900, the Association was brought directly under Government supervision and was given authority as an agent of the people of America, to aid a prescribed work of charity and mercy. It was authorised by national legislation to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war in accordance with the agreement of the Geneva Convention; to act in accord with military and naval authorities of the United States and with similar societies of other nations, to continue and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to aid in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities. The organisation is fully protected by law in its work, in the collection, management and use of its money, and it is guarded by stringent provisions from the faults of mismanagement and wrong expenditure of its funds. Its proceedings are now a large measure under the supervision of the National War Department and are reported annually to the National Congress.

WORTHY OF DEVOTION.
This mere outline sketch of the Red Cross history could be much amplified. Enough, however, has been said here to show how profoundly important and valuable the Red Cross service is; and that it is worthy of the undivided and energetic devotion of every one who cares for charity and mercy among the suffering and needy ones of mankind. To be a member of the Red Cross is to be a part of a big movement with big ideals—the ideals of Florence Nightingale, of Henri Dunant, of Dorothea Dix, and of Clara Barton, as well as the ideals for which our country is fighting to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.
COMMENT IN THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—If I may be permitted to do so, I should like to state that the probability will be that, after reading the leading article in your paper this morning, your many readers will be inclined to conclude that there is no need whatever for the *Daily Press* to explain, much less to apologise for, what has appeared in its columns during the past few years in the nature of comment on the Government of the Colony regarding the war and war funds generally. Your criticism, I think it will be generally conceded by all impartial persons, has been characterised by a sanity of outlook and soundness of judgment that is in striking contrast to much of the criticism expressed elsewhere. In my opinion, such articles as those that have appeared in the *Daily Press*, and to which you make special reference in to-day's issue, have been of much assistance in many directions. Honest, fearless and well-informed criticism such as yours, sir, requires no justification. Yours, etc.,

AN ADMIRER OF THE
"DAILY PRESS."Hongkong Club,
June 24th, 1918.

[We thank our correspondent for his very generous tribute, and beg to assure him that we had no intention of apologising for opinions which we felt it was our duty to express and which are shown by events to have been thoroughly justified.—Ed., H.D.P.]

ROAD REPAIRING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Allow me a small space in which to call attention to certain repairs going on in Arsenal Street and neighbourhood which, in my opinion, constitute a nuisance.

The streets in this locality have repeatedly been dug up, levelled and covered with stones and earth, with the result that the earth is washed away by rain and water-carts. Why those streets, along which there is great traffic, have not received a tar coating like Queen's Road Central, Des Voeux Road, etc., is a matter for wonder. It would cost much less in the long run.

There is another silly practice of repairing the roads partially by patching them up here and there like a beggar's mended trousers. If they were made uniformly well and good, instead of being half new and half old, it would be an improvement. We hope that during the summer repairs will be avoided as far as possible in view of the dust.—Yours, etc.,

TRANSEUNTES.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1918.

MACAO TELEGRAPH OFFICE

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I had very urgent business with a friend in Macao, yesterday, and was surprised to learn that the Macao Telegraph Office was closed for business after 11 a.m.

Although Sunday in Macao is not a business day, surely such an important office as that of the Telegraph Company should remain open after 11 a.m. I sincerely trust that the Superintendent will make some arrangement in the public interest.

If Hongkong can keep its office open to the public during the whole day on Sunday, there is no reason why Macao should close its office at 11 a.m. Enclosing my card.—Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1918.FINNS WELCOME GERMAN
INVADERS.

General Mannerheim, the commander-in-chief of the "White Guards," has published the following order of the day to the forces under his command:—

"At the request of the Finnish Government detachments of Germany's victorious and powerful army have landed on Finnish soil to help us drive out the Bolsheviks and their murderous adherents. I am convinced that this brotherhood in arms, which during the present struggle is being sealed with blood, will only serve to strengthen the friendship and confidence that Finland has always felt for Germany's great Kaiser and his mighty people. I hope that Finland's young army now fighting side by side with Germany's historic troops may become permeated with that iron discipline, perfect order, and lofty sense of duty which have served to create the greatness of Germany's army and which have led it on from victory to victory. In bidding Germany's brave warriors welcome to Finland, I therefore trust that every man in the Finnish army will prove his appreciation of the great sacrifice which Germany's noble people are now making for our country, at a time when every man is needed for their own country."

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS FINAL
NG SZE KWONG DEFEATS GREEN.

The final match to decide the tennis championship of the Colony was played yesterday and was won somewhat easily by Ng Sze Kwong, who defeated S. E. Green, the holder of the title, by three sets to one. The play was interesting enough, but was by no means exciting. There were few thrills. Roughly, it might be described as a competition between two distinct styles in which accuracy and good judgment defeated force and driving power. There is no doubt that Ng Sze Kwong is the more versatile player, and the skill which he showed in placing and the tricks of which he is a past master gave him a well-deserved victory. Green relies almost solely upon his long, hard drives, and while they are an asset of which any tennis player might well pride himself, they necessitate an almost continual hugging of the back line with the result that time and again Ng Sze Kwong won points by cutting the ball so that it bounced quite out of his opponent's reach. In this respect the tactics were purely a repetition of those used in the game a week or so ago which had to be left unfinished.

The sun was so hot that most of the spectators perspired freely and the strain upon the players may therefore be imagined. Both were obviously glad of the short rest which came with every three games when courts were changed. In the opening set play was for a time extremely level. The first six games were divided and then Ng Sze Kwong won the following three in succession and, consequently, the set 6-3. The next set went to Green. At one time he led by four games to one. He was driving at the top of his form, and Ng Sze Kwong, with all his cleverness, could do little against him. The third set was practically a "walk-over" for Ng Sze Kwong. The tables were turned with a vengeance and Green could scarcely get a ball past his opponent's defence. The fourth and last set was a repetition of the third. Green, in his endeavour to pull the match out of the fire, played a little wildly and this proved fatal, Ng Sze Kwong scoring point after point with apparently little effort. The following figures show how the games went:—

FIRST SET.	
Ng Sze Kwong 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th,	9th = 6
Green 1st, 4th, 6th = 3	
SECOND SET.	
Ng Sze Kwong 2nd, 6th, 8th, 9th = 4	
Green 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th = 6	
THIRD SET.	
Ng Sze Kwong 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th,	7th = 6
Green 6th = 1	
FOURTH SET.	
Ng Sze Kwong 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th,	8th = 6
Green 3rd, 7th = 2	

The victory of Ng Sze Kwong was a popular one, because most people think that Green has had a fair share of championship honours. He has won a championship cup outright, and it destroys interest in the tournaments if one player comes to be regarded as invincible.

The match again attracted a large crowd of spectators, among whom were H.E. the Governor and Lady May.

LAWN TENNIS.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. STONECUTTERS.

In this match Queen's College won by 53 to 44 games. Scores:—
Choa Man-chun and Nagano lost to White and Knight, 4-7; lost to Hartop and Carruthers, 4-7; beat Turner and Dunbar, 6-5.

Lo Man-hin and Laing beat White and Knight, 6-5; lost to Hartop and Carruthers, 6-8; beat Turner and Dunbar, 7-4.

Lo Man-ho and Runjahn beat White and Knight, 9-2; beat Hartop and Carruthers, 7-4; beat Turner and Dunbar, 7-4.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE v. INDIAN
OLD BOYS.

This match was won by St. Stephen's College by 56 games to 43. Scores:—

H. P. Yew and S. H. Ng lost to Omar and Ismail, 5-6; beat Ismail and Sopher, 8-3.

H. H. Tsoi and K. P. Lai beat Omar and Ismail, 7-4; lost to Ismail and Sopher, 4-7; beat Ismail and Sopher, 7-4.

Britton and M. K. Yue lost to Omar and Ismail, 5-6; lost to Ismail and Sopher, 5-6; beat Ismail and Sopher, 7-4.

CANTON CHRISTIAN
COLLEGE.
FIRST DEGREE DAY.

At the Commencement exercises on June 20th, the Canton Christian College for the first time in its history granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Dean Kenneth Duncan conferred this degree upon Messrs. Chan Ting Hoi, Lo Ka Ping, and Lei Yau Kim, "by the authority vested in me by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and by the Trustees of the Canton Christian College."

In the academic procession were over fifty professors and teachers of the various schools of the Canton Christian College, followed by the three candidates for the Bachelor's degree and the twenty-four Freshmen who were to receive Junior Certificates. The gowns with their gay-coloured hoods, and the long scholar's gown of China, intermingled, evidenced the aim of the College to give to Chinese students the best from their own and the best from other countries. Just as the head of the procession reached the door of the Swasey Hall auditorium, the College band burst forth with a march.

The programme was as follows:—Hymn; prayer, by the Rev. J. W. Creighton, Ph.D.; music, by the College Band; introductory address, by the Chairman (Mr. W. K. Chung, Vice-President for Chinese Affairs); student English oration, "How can a Nation Survive?" Mr. Lo Ka Ping; student Chinese oration, "Real Education," Mr. Chan Ting Hoi; presentation of prizes; music, by the girl students; address, by the Hon. Wu Ting Fang, LL.D.; the conferring of degrees and the presentation of junior certificates by Dean Kenneth Duncan; and Alma Mater song.

Mr. W. K. Chung, Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, in his introductory remarks, referred to the past year as a most successful one in many respects. The granting of its first degree, he said, was a most memorable occasion for the College and indicated the growth of the collegiate department. The expectation was that work of College grade would henceforth assume chief importance in the Institution, and that the lower work would gradually be subordinated. "This day," he added, "is the earnest of the time when the Canton Christian University will be granting the higher degrees of Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, Engineering, and other sciences."

The student orators, members of the graduating class, dealt very practically with their subjects, emphasizing the duty of the educated to take a share, even at a personal sacrifice, in the development and building up of their country, especially in the education of her people.

Honour certificates in token of the highest standing in scholarship, character and general work, were presented to the following students:

COLLEGE.
Chan Shau I, Cheng Ping Kwong, Kwok Lam Shong, Lei Ting On, Wong King Woon.

MIDDLE SCHOOL.
Miss Chan Uen So, Chue Yau Kwong, Sz-to Foon, Hoh Yam Tong, Tsui Chaak Lam, Tseng Chiu Sam, Chan Wing Tsai, Mui Chon Kwan, Siu Sik Kei, Ng Po Long, It Leung Tsai, Tang Chi Man, Hoh Hung Kam, Cheng Wing Pan, Kwaan In Kwong.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.
Tsoi Wai Tsung, Sz-to Chin, Chan Ping Hing, Wong Kam Yub, Kwong Sham Oot, Chiu Wing Wa.

Prizes were awarded as follows:—

COLLEGE.
Honour prize, Chan Shau I.
Coles Science prize, Kwok Lam Shong.
Coles Mathematics prize, Chung King Kwan.
Athletic prize, Chi Kei Fong.
Chambers Chinese Essay prize, Chan Shau I.

MIDDLE SCHOOL.
Most of the prizes were given on Founders' Day. The remaining prizes, awarded on Commencement Day, were as follows:—

Chinese Scholarship prize, Hoh Hung Kam.
Elementary Chinese Scholarship prize, Chue Chi Kap.

Physical Development prize, Wai Chaak Shuang.
Military prize, Leung Hing Ching.

Mrs. Ma Ying Pin, Student Campaign prize, First Year Girls' Department.
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ARMED ROBBERY AT
YAU MATI.

CASE AGAINST THREE CHINESE.

Ng Yau Kap (alias Ng Hok San), Tang Lan and Chan Shui Kwai were charged before His Honour the Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, with committing an armed robbery at Yau mati on May 11th. The first prisoner was also charged with receiving property well knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo) defended the first prisoner.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. J. H. Seth, R. Hunter, T. M. Gregory, A. Irson, V. Franco, Quan Shun John, and F. J. Agabag.

Mr. Wakeman said the three prisoners committed an armed robbery at No. 492, Reclamation Street, Yau mati, on May 11th. In the early morning the occupants of the house were disturbed by several robbers, who came into the first floor, with the ostensible intention of seeing the third prisoner, who had rented the second cubicle. He, however, was absent at the time. The principal tenant and several others who came out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, were suddenly bound and gagged, after which they were put into a room and the door was locked from the outside. It was also stated that the prisoners threatened to burn the people in the house if they raised an alarm. The house was then ransacked, and a large quantity of jewellery, money and clothing was taken away. After they had left, a little boy, who had escaped the attention of the robbers, released the inmates of the house, who immediately reported the robbery to the Police. It was then found that several boxes had been broken open and articles of clothing stolen. The Police concealed themselves in the second cubicle and awaited the arrival of the third prisoner, who returned at about 1 p.m. He was arrested, and he divulged certain information which led to the arrest of the first and second prisoners. From the evidence, it would appear that there were over ten men concerned in the robbery. A quantity of the money and jewellery, including ten sovereigns, was found on the prisoners, who denied all knowledge of the robbery.

After hearing evidence the case was adjourned till to-day.

WHY A GERMAN FORCE
SURRENDERED.

A correspondent writes to *The Times* in connection with General Van Deventer's dispatch the following story of how the enemy force in German East Africa under Tafel came to be captured is of interest:—

A certain officer of the R.F.C. was out on a reconnaissance in the region of the Rivuma River, but found "nothing doing." Having to land, he thought it wise first to get rid of his "eggs," so he chose a quiet spot and dropped them, causing, of course, considerable noise of explosion. He then flew home. Tafel was then marching to join his chief, von Lettow, but, hearing these explosions, he diverted his line of route considerably (from south-west to south-east), and before long bumped into a British force. Ultimately his whole force, some 3,000 strong, surrendered, as General Van Deventer reports.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Physical Development, Miss Loh Woh Ping.
Department prize, Miss Cheuk Sin Yuen.

Prizes were also given on Founders' Day to students in the Elementary School and to Boy Scouts.

When the Hon. Mr. Wu Ting Fang rose to speak he was greeted with great applause, and, after making a few preliminary remarks praising the two student orators, he dealt in a practical way with the political situation in China today. He expressed the opinion that the Government should not be left in the hands of military officers, but that men of modern education, practical experience, and high ideals should be in control. He emphasized the importance of China to-day training up such young men for leadership in order that China might take her place among the democracies of the world. He insisted also that the training of young women should receive as much attention as the training of young men, and said he was glad to see the girls in the School taking part in the programme and capturing prizes.

The climax was reached when each Senator had placed on his shoulders the bachelor's hood with its grey and red lining and had handed to him his diploma, conferring on him the degree of B.A.

After the Alma Mater song, the Academic procession again passed through the audience of over a thousand people, while the band played the national airs of the Allies.

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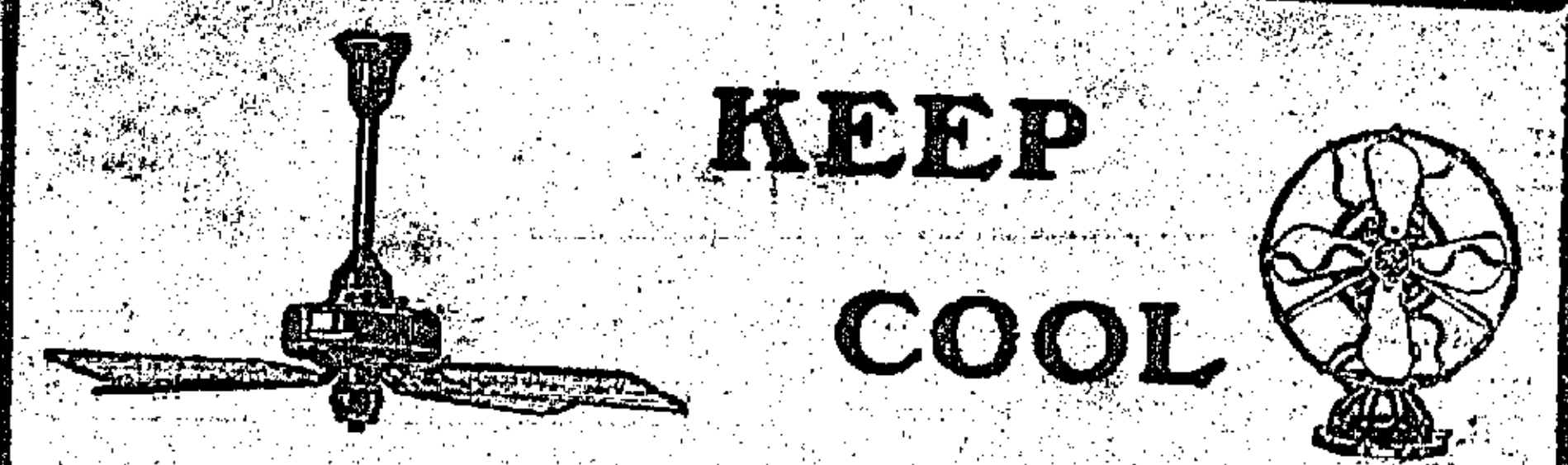
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ONE 78 H.P. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR. Run about 1,000 miles. Apply to—

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2171]

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FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak, for about a month. Apply—

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2172]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1918. [2170]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the First day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., to "HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.", and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style.

HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton),
KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong).
[2163]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLPHAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—

Box 2165,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2165]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY.

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All those pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION OF INLAND LOT No. 983 and the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 985 together with all the mesuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 20,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$234.29 and \$336.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

G. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinaman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the GENERAL PASSPORT OFFICE between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

68

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on

application.

1123

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.

Apply to—
THE TREASURY,
[2109]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARMATTON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central.
[2109]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1987]

TO LET.

HOUSES at Shamen, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[28]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 83, THE PEAK, 4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PEAK, "STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[2088]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

A Shop in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
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WANTED, by an European Bachelor, in suitable locality, Small FLAT of 2 Rooms with Bath-room and Kitchen.
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Box 2165,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2165]

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SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK, for months August and September. Write stating full particulars to—
Box No. 2168,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2168]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 27th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 27th June, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1918. [24]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

INTIMATION

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THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.

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WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

[18]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25TH JUNE, 1918.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

It has frequently been urged that a systematic attempt should be made in the schools of the Colony to give the young Chinese a true insight into the causes of the war, the manner in which the struggle is being conducted by the rival groups of belligerents, and the broad principles for which the Allies are fighting. So far, however, little has been done beyond the issue at intervals of pictorial pamphlets containing photographs of war scenes, with brief descriptions in Chinese text. The boys may regard these pictures with the detached air of the neutral, and it is not unlikely that the result of their cursory examination may be a feeling of admiration for the German military machine which has withstood for so long the tremendous forces arrayed against it. This, obviously is not the attitude of mind which needs to be fostered. Propaganda is necessary. The Germans have taught us that lesson, and, although we cannot descend to their unscrupulous methods, we can answer their lies with statements of fact, and use as much energy in administering the antidote as they display in circulating the poison. These remarks are prompted by the perusal of a little collection of War Stories in English and Chinese which has recently been issued by the Hongkong Education Department for use in the schools of the Colony. The stories have been compiled and translated by different officers of the department, and are admirable in every way for the purpose which they are intended to serve. The references to incidents in Chinese history

which are occasionally introduced in order to draw parallels with certain outstanding features of the present conflict, give a touch of "local colour" eminently calculated to stimulate the interest of the student. The stories open with a description of a "Scrap of Paper" and go on to deal with "Huns"—not forgetting, of course, the Kaiser's historic order to the German forces despatched to China a few years ago—"Kultur," "Nurse Cavell," "The Murder of Captain Fryatt," and other matters. There is no overstatement, no special pleading, no striving after effect. The facts are recorded in simple language and should be retained easily in the memory. The booklet has been distributed among all Hongkong schools, and has been submitted to the judgment of those interested in the education of Chinese in Shanghai, with the result that 1,000 copies have been ordered for the schools of the Northern Settlement. This is an encouraging beginning, but we hope the good work will not stop here. Why should not British residents purchase copies and give them to their house-boys and other Chinese in their employment? The cost would be infinitesimal, and who can calculate the value of the influences which might in this way be created? After nearly four years of warfare we are credibly informed that there are considerable numbers of Chinese merchants on this small island—the centre of British commercial activities in the South of China—who are almost openly pro-German in their sympathies. We admit quite frankly that we have not endeavoured to test the truth of the assertion, but have accepted the statement as coming from those who should be competent to judge. There is nothing improbable in the story. The Chinese merchants remember the business which they formerly transacted on easy terms with the Germans. The native newspapers pay very scant attention to the news from the battle-fronts, and concern themselves not at all with the atrocities and barbarities which the Germans are committing every day. Why should the Chinese merchant not long for a renewal of his former trading relations with the enemy? What have we done, so far, to gain his sympathy in the policy of exclusion after the war? It seems almost pitiful to have to sound again at this stage the signal for a more general awakening to the facts of the situation, but our policy in relation to putting our side of the case plainly before the Chinese seems to have been a very anemic one at the best. We are glad to see that the Education Department has changed its attitude even at the eleventh hour. It is better late than never, and why should not the booklet which the Department has compiled be the precursor of others, the beginning of a policy for producing a healthy British tone among all who are living under the protection of the British flag? There are some, perhaps, who might say that it would be preaching to the converted and, consequently, a waste of time and money. We do not agree, but even assuming, for the sake of argument, that the first part of such a contention were correct, surely nothing calculated to arouse enthusiasm for the Allied cause can be regarded as a waste of effort, and what more likely to accomplish that object than a properly organised endeavour to give to those around us a fair opportunity, at any rate, of knowing and appreciating the greatness of the end for which we are fighting? It is probable that Hongkong will soon follow Shanghai's example, and organise a Tank week. What splendid results might accrue if the Chinese would support it from a deep-rooted conviction that they are as much concerned in the success of the armies of civilization as either Britain, France or the United States. Hard spade work in the preparation of the ground is, however, an indispensable preliminary.

A little boy was knocked down by a motor-cyclist in Kowloon City Road, but, fortunately, escaped with a few bruises. He was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A little girl, while looking out of a top-storey window at No. 3, Blacksmith Lane, fell on to the ground and sustained serious injuries to the head. She was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Saturday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 6 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 3 (2 deaths). All the sufferers were Chinese.

While attending to the loading of some ammunition in the Naval Yard, on Saturday, a Chinese coolie fell from the gangway into a junk, which was moored alongside. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital with several of his ribs broken.

A Chinese shopkeeper has reported to the Police that he sent out his foki on Sunday morning to collect \$746, due to him from some creditors, and the man had not returned by the evening. On enquiry, it was ascertained that the missing foki had collected the money and disappeared. No trace of him can be found.

Mr. F. P. de V. Soares, of Kowloon, desires to dissociate himself from the opinions expressed in the letter signed "Z. Y. Soares, of Kowloon," which appeared in our issue of Saturday under the heading "A Parent's Complaint of Local Schools." Mr. F. P. de V. Soares considers the statements made in that letter unjustified and uncalled for, and, as there is no other Soares interested in St. Mary's School, regrets that our correspondent did not have the courage to use his own name.

The Yellow Dragon this month records several changes in the staff of Queen's College. A presentation was made to Mr. T. K. Dealy, the Headmaster, on his retirement at the end of 33 years' work, by his successor, Mr. Tanner, on behalf of the staff and pupils. Messrs. Ralston, Fletcher and Hancox were entertained at a Chinese dinner by the Chinese staff on May 16th on the occasion of their departure for the front, and on the following day Mr. Ralston was presented with a silver cigarette box by Matriculation Class B, a gold sovereign purse by Matriculation Class A, and bank-notes by the staff and rest of the Senior School. Mr. Fletcher was presented with a gold watch and wristlet by Class F2a and with a cabin trunk by the staff and rest of the Senior School; and Mr. Hancox was presented with a leather suitcase by Class 3a.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

LOANS.

PEKING, June 24th.

The agreement under which General Lung Chai-kwong is to borrow \$5,000,000 from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has been signed.

The Peking Government has received the first instalment of the Kirin Railway loan from Japan. The money will be used to meet the military expenses in connection with an attack on Kwangtung.

THE ATTACK ON KWANGTUNG.

Chang Wai-chi, the Tsuchun of Shantung, has been appointed Chief Commander to attack Kwangtung.

Lung Yu-kwong, General Lung's brother, has wired Peking, stating that rioters have occupied several districts in the east part of King Chow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TUAN CHI JUI AND THE WAR.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The Daily Mail's Correspondent at Peking, telegraphing on 17th inst., stated that Premier Tuan Chi-jui, interviewed, said Chinese soldiers were near the frontier and Harbin and were available for co-operation with the Japanese. He hoped the Canton rebellion would be suppressed in two months, then more troops would be sent to the frontier. He recalled the German brutalities during the Boxer rebellion and the seizure of Tsingtau, and said that but for Germany China would be whole to-day. He felt absolutely confident that the patience and tenacity of the Allies would be rewarded with victory. Every nation admired the high idealism which drove Great Britain into war and prayed that Heaven would bless Great Britain's arms.

The Premier concluded by announcing the intention after the war to open up China by mineral and railway development.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN JAPAN.

LONDON, June 22nd.

A message from Tokio, dated June 18th, stated—Count Terauchi, in welcoming Prince Arthur of Connaught, said the Court, Government and people of Japan welcomed the Mission with genuine gladness and enthusiasm. The exchange of courtesies would tend materially to strengthen the political ties of both countries.

Baron Goto, Foreign Minister, said the Alliance was essentially based upon the principles of peace and justice, and that the Royal visit at such a momentous period would long be remembered.

Baron Kato, the Opposition leader, said the Mission would make the Alliance firmer than ever.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 24th.

EAST RIVER DEFENCE.

The Tsuchun, in view of the importance of the upper reaches of the East River, has decided to send several large guns and 200 mines there for defensive measures.

GUNBOATS LEAVE KING CHOW.

It is reported that several gunboats suddenly left King Chow on the night of the 22nd inst. These boats, it is said, were conveying military supplies to Lai Chow.

The gunboat Po Man has gone to Shanghai to meet General Lung Chai-kwong, who is returning from Peking.

SWATOW REPORTS.

It is reported that three Prefects have been appointed by various leaders in Swatow to one and the same post. Not one appointment, however, has received the sanction of the Civil Governor.

Each Prefect does his duty in his own way and from his own particular office and the people do not know which one is the proper authority. An appeal has been made to the Civil Governor to regularise the situation.

A Scottish soldier doing sentry duty at the entrance to a barracks also used as a public thoroughfare heard footsteps approaching in the dark, and gave the usual challenge—"Halt! Who goes there?"

"Mr." was the reply, "but I'm no gaein'—I'm comin' back!"

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

A TOKEN OF AFFECTIONATE LOYALTY FROM HONGKONG.

The following telegram is being sent to Her Majesty Queen Mary:—

"Three hundred and fifty-one women of Hongkong present their humble duty to Her Majesty and respectfully beg to tender one thousand and twenty-five pounds as a token of affectionate loyalty on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Wedding."

HOUSE RENTS IN BRITISH MALAYA.

BILL TO PREVENT OWNERS EXPLOITING TENANTS.

A supplement to the F.M.S. Government Gazette contains the draft of a Bill to provide for restricting, in connection with the present war, the increase of the rent of small dwelling houses.

It is stated under Objects and Reasons, the object of this bill is to enable protection to be afforded, during and immediately after the war, to the occupants of small dwelling houses against undue exactions by landlords, in the same way in which such protection is afforded in the Straits Settlements by Ordinance No. 19 of 1917. The bill follows generally the terms of that Ordinance, with the addition of amendments thereto contained in a measure now before the Legislative Council, but the local limits within which it is to operate are left to the discretion of the Chief Secretary.

THE WAR.

GERMANS QUIESCENT ON WESTERN FRONT.

ALLIED FORCES PROFIT BY DELAY.

ITALIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS.

SUCCESSFUL ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, June 23rd.
12.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed a strong local attack delivered after a heavy bombardment last evening westward of Merris.

We captured a number of prisoners in successful raids in the neighbourhood of Morlancourt and Bueguy.

There was active hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Aveluy Wood.

NOTHING SPECIAL.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is nothing special. We destroyed one enemy aeroplane. Two of ours are missing.

ALL SERENE ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 23rd.
12.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The past week was most unexpectedly serene on the British front. At a moment when it seemed most incumbent that the Germans would do something they have done practically nothing. With bare four months remaining in which to crush the Powers opposed to the Germans, which increase every week in strength, resources and vitality, it is small wonder that speculation is somewhat at a loss to account for this apparent quiescence. The Germans are waiting, though they know that waiting is bad for them. The explanation may be found in the weather in Flanders, where rain has steadily been pouring down for three nights. If the weather be not responsible for the German delay, one is forced to fall back on one of two assumptions. Either he is awaiting the arrival of more troops from Russia, or, possibly, the armies may be suffering from some sort of epidemic. Whatever may have been the reason for the delay, the past two weeks have been of the utmost value to us. In a certain sector, not on the British front, the transformation wrought in fifteen days in its defensive capacity is almost past belief, and what has happened there may well be happening elsewhere.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH LINE RESTORED.

PARIS, June 23rd.

A communiqué states:—We carried out several *coups-de-main* between Montdidier and the Oise and made prisoners.

The Germans attacked Vignay Hill between the Marne and Rheims, and succeeded momentarily in seizing the summit. The Italians shortly afterwards vigorously counter-attacked and drove off the enemy and took prisoners. Our line was completely restored.

THE POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—President Poincaré yesterday presented a flag to the new Polish Army, which is composed mainly of Poles from the United States, and also includes many Poles who have fought for France since the beginning of the war. Polish national music, which is prohibited in Poland under the German "Liberator" on pain of death, was played.

ENEMY RAIDS.

PARIS, June 22nd.

A communiqué states:—Enemy raids in the region of Bellow, in Upper Alsace, were repulsed. An enemy post south-east of Saint Maur was captured.

Italian front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.

ROME, June 23rd.

An official report states:—From Montello to the sea the enemy was defeated. He is being closely pursued and is recrossing the Piave in disorder.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

ROME, June 23rd.

Signor Orlando informed Parliament last evening that everything was quiet on the whole battlefield.

HITS ON HOSTILE BATTERIES.

LONDON, June 23rd.
3.30 a.m.

A British Italian official report, dated yesterday, states:—The situation is unchanged on the British front.

Our counter-batteries were most successful, and many direct hits on hostile batteries were obtained, exploding numerous dumps.

Yorkshire troops on Friday successfully raided positions southward of Asiago, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing 31.

Between June 12th and 21st we destroyed 23 aeroplanes. Two British machines have not returned.

ITALIAN ARMY RESISTS GREATEST ONSLAUGHT OF WAR.

ROME, June 23rd.

Signor Orlando, in a speech in the Senate, said the Italian Army had victoriously resisted the greatest onslaught of the war against Italy. Another battle may be joined, but meanwhile we are entitled to claim victory, for considering the enemy's superiority in numbers and his ambitious aims it was not a question of failure but defeat for him. It was wrong to say that the enemy's attack on the Asiago Plateau and Grappa was merely a great demonstration. The epic fighting there, in which the British and French forces co-operated, which brought the enemy to a standstill in a single day, deserved to rank among the greatest battles of the world. The Italians, French and British fought in fraternal concord which a national army could not have surpassed. Indeed, the ardent spirit and emulation intensified the concord of the three armies, and their stubbornness, resistance and fury of assault were so equal that none could have said they excelled the others. The gratitude of the country is no less due to the defenders on the Piave, where the conditions were so different. The true line of defence was somewhat behind the river, and this was heroically maintained without the enemy even succeeding in driving the Italians from the approaches to the river.

Signor Orlando concluded by eloquently referring to the past seven months' national discipline and anxiety and said it was permissible for the people to demonstrate their legitimate pride.

DIFFICULTIES OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 22nd.
4.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters describes the difficulties of campaigning. He states the whole countryside is one mass of vegetation concealing machine-guns, while the maze of canals, dykes and ditches trailing with vines overhead impede a quick advance. It is difficult to see beyond ten yards ahead at some places.

Altogether 12,000 enemy prisoners have been taken since the opening of the offensive.

GERMAN IDEA OF RECIPROCITY.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at The Hague states that at the discussions this week of the Ministry of War at Vienna it was stated that the Germans proposed to send twelve divisions to Italy in place of twelve Austrian divisions to be sent to France.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA'S NAVAL LOSSES.

ROME, June 23rd.

In the Senate, Admiral Delbono, Minister of Marine, referring to the recent naval successes, said the Austrians within a month had lost two, possibly three, battleships, besides other smaller vessels damaged. The severity of this blow is increased if they added the loss of a battleship when in port at Trieste, also the damage and loss inflicted on lighter surface craft and submarines. It was remarkable the number of submarines that had been dealt with.

FRENCH AWARD TO BRITISH ADMIRAL.

LONDON, June 24th.

The *Gazette* announces that President Poincaré has conferred the Legion d'Honneur (Grand Officer) upon Admiral Peirce.

GERMAN U-BOATS FAIL TO RETURN.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Reliable information from neutral sources shows that more and more submarines are failing to return to Germany. Many of those which do get back are mostly badly damaged, necessitating extensive repairs, while the condition of the crews mentally and physically is causing considerable anxiety. This is partially confirmed by a lecture reported in the *Munchner Neueste Nachrichten* by the well-known German U-boat commander, Rose, who spoke of the awful effects of depth-charge explosions on experienced crews. This is the first admission that the Germans are employing inexperienced crews on submarines. Another submarine commander is quoted as having said that to send inexperienced men with U-boats in face of the present-day conditions is like taking a forced plant out of a hot-house and putting it in a north-east wind.

The Germans recently succeeded in salvaging the U-boat in Heligoland Bight which the British had sunk. All the plates were found to have been forced from their rivets, and in some instances the crew were found standing bolt upright. All were dead. They had been suffocated by the air pressure.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL BRITISH METHODS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Interesting narratives from a reliable source completely refute the German assertions regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of depth-charges and other British methods of coping with submarines.

For example, on a bright moonlight night a British patrol-boat noticed a submarine half-a-mile distant, apparently re-charging. The Captain immediately headed full speed in the direction of the U-boat with the object of ramming her before she was able to submerge. The U-boat succeeded in submerging, but the patrol boat came up, dropped six depth-charges, and then fired a shell at the centre of a visible disturbance. Large quantities of oil came to the surface, and cries for help were heard. One survivor only was found.

Besides the case of the German submarine cruiser, torpedoed by a British submarine near Cape St. Vincent on May 11th, other instances have occurred. For example, a British submarine espied, charged, and successfully rammed an enemy submarine. The British vessel's stern cut through the enemy plates and

remained embedded in them. Both craft endeavoured to extricate themselves. The enemy, through using his ballast-tanks, almost came to the surface, bringing the British ship along with him; then the U-boat drew away in great difficulty, apparently frantically endeavouring to keep afloat, but subsequently sank.

Two other cases of the successful torpedoing of German submarines are mentioned. In one, in which the opposing craft were engaged in deadly attempts for nearly half-an-hour to obtain a favourable position, superior British navigation won.

PUNISHING PIRACY.

DUTCH SAILORS REFUSE TO SAIL WITH TROELSTRA.

LONDON, June 24th.

Mr. Haycock Wilson, in a speech delivered in London, stated that the Seamen's Union had received a cablegram from Rotterdam announcing that Dutch sailors had refused to sail with M. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, mentioned on June 16th and 18th.

Mr. Wilson emphasised that their refusal was another striking example of the policy of Allied and neutral seamen to punish the Hun for his diabolical deeds at sea.

EARLIER CABLES.

DOMINIONS' MINISTERS' SUPPER.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The following passage in Mr. Lloyd George's speech was received too late for yesterday's issue:—

He regretted that the Premier of South Africa could not be present—(hear, hear)—at either this Council or previously. His absence was, proof of his devotion to duty. The Premier said he specially welcomed the great representatives of India. The Maharajah of Patiala had worthily followed the great and inherited tradition of attachment to the Crown and Empire. His gallant people fight side by side with Britons, who welcome them as worthy comrades. He also welcomed Sir S. P. Sinha, who is the first Indian King's Counsel.

SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The report of the Committee on shipping after the war, dated on June 10th, referring to the suggestion that the Indian coasting trade should be reserved to British ships, especially owing to the subsidised competition of Japanese lines, says it doubts whether the adoption of this measure would materially aid British shipowners to meet Japanese competition elsewhere. If ever the Imperial Government decided upon the reservation of coasting and inter-Imperial trades on other than trade grounds, it would be essential to provide certain exceptions, including those countries opening their coasting trade to British shipping, also that important entrepôts and centres such as Hongkong, Singapore and Penang should be excluded from coasting trade limits.

The Committee declares that any measure preventing the free employment of foreign seamen on British ships is undesirable, and it is important that restrictions should not be placed in the United Kingdom or the Dominions on the employment of Asiatic or coloured seamen, whether British subjects or not.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

MOST TERRIBLE IN HUMAN MEMORY.

THE HAGUE, June 22nd.

The *Balkans Correspondent* of the *Rotterdamche Courant* says that the fire at Constantinople which raged from May 31st to June 2nd was the most terrible in human memory.

It covered a distance of 24 miles across to Stamboul.

Ten districts of the city were ravaged, 5,000 houses, 20 baths and a dozen mosques were destroyed, and 800,000 are homeless, and their condition is desperate, as spotted typhus is already raging. The fire was due to a cigarette which had been thrown away.

MEXICO PROHIBITS EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

NEW YORK, June 23rd.

A message from Mexico City states that the Mexican Government has decided to prohibit absolutely the export of gold and silver, owing to similar restrictions as regards these metals in other countries.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

OLD RUSSIAN FLAG HOISTED IN SAMARA.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.

A message from Moscow via Berlin that the Bolshevik rule has been overthrown in Samara, and that the old Russian flag has been hoisted at several places.

STARVING AUSTRIA.

HUNGARIAN TOWNS SEND SUPPLIES.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.

Budapest and many other Hungarian towns have declared their readiness to reduce their corn quotas in order to alleviate the situation in Vienna and other Austrian towns. Budapest has already sent large supplies of meat, fruit and vegetables, as well as 29,000 hares to Vienna.

GRAIN FROM GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

A message from Vienna states that the arrival of 1,000 wagons of grain from Germany has alleviated the situation.

STRIKES IN HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.

A message from Budapest states that Count Karolyi, in the Lower House, said that four were killed and seven injured in a collision between the police and strikers at the State Engine Works on June 21st.

Premier Wekerle said that casualties had occurred on June 10th, and that there had been frequent strikes at these works, and that they were extending to other factories.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the Press, says that until there is some assurance of a change in the Irish sentiment a federal system cannot be applied to Ireland. Therefore, there seems to be a complete bar to Imperial Federation, which is impossible without Ireland.

HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION POSTPONED.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The *Times* understands that the Government consider that the proposals of Home Rule and Conscription are postponed, and in no way abandoned.

GERMAN VENGEANCE ON ROUMANIAN NOTABLES.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Not content with the penal peace terms imposed upon Roumania, Germany, apparently, is pressing for the punishment of the leaders who favoured war against the Central Powers.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Baron Kuhlmann said the policy of the Central Powers towards Roumania would depend upon how the present Roumanian Cabinet carried out this "act of national atonement."

In this connection it is significant that that great friend of the Allies, M. Take Jonescu, and a number of his supporters have left for Switzerland, while the Italian and Serbian Ministers and French *Chargé d'Affaires* have left, it is reported, on furlough.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

GERMANY RECONCILING DIFFERENCES.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

Indication that strained relations between Turkey and Bulgaria immediately due to the question of the future of the Dobrudja is afforded in a Sofia newspaper article, which suggests that Berlin and Vienna should dissipate the Turkish idea that the Bulgarians are dependent upon Turkish friendship and must purchase it.

Confirmation of the above is forthcoming from a speech by Baron Kuhlmann in the Reichstag on June 21st, in which he admitted that Turco-Bulgarian public opinion was highly excited and that Germany was endeavouring to reconcile their differences.

GERMAN INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS' MANIFESTO.

PARIS, June 23rd.

Humanité publishes a suppressed Manifesto by the German Independent Socialists vigorously protesting against the prolongation of the war.

The Manifesto says the peace imposed in the East by the German sword has provoked intense rancour, and there is danger that the German forces will soon enter a fresh struggle for the domination of the world. A policy of reaction at home is growing similarly to the foreign policy of violence. This is proved by the refusal of the solemnly promised right to equal suffrage in Prussia. Moreover, the already unbearable conditions of life are aggravated by the fact that the peace gained by violence in the East has not given the Germans the bread so often promised.

The Manifesto concludes by inviting fellow-workers to join in the struggle of the Independent Socialists for peace, liberty and bread.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The silver market is steady.

HOW PRISONERS ARE TAKEN.

The British people as a whole have not yet acquired the habit of viewing war happenings in the right perspective. If they had, one would not hear so much perplexed comment upon the number of prisoners taken by the Germans during the past few weeks.

An aspect of this matter that should be kept in mind is that the totals quoted by the enemy include wounded as well as others. The Hun believes in big figures when they show to his own advantage. Nor is he by any means scrupulous as to how he swells them out.

A battle of such prolonged intensity and covering the wide area of the colossal struggle that has bent back our lines means many wounded thousands of them. Of these only the walking cases are able to retire with their units. Most of the others must of necessity fall into the hands of the side that is advancing. Subtract these from the men actually taken under arms, and the enemy's prisoner claims would show very differently from what they do when viewed as he wants the world to look at them.

I have never known of a British soldier walking over the top and surrendering voluntarily. Nor have I ever met anybody who could tell me of such an occurrence. But Huns have done this frequently. They are always quite ready to put up their hands and yield in the most lamb-like manner when cornered.

Upon one occasion I saw a curious instance of their docility after being captured and of the odd, half-contemptuous tolerance with which our Tommies treat them. A party of Huns who had been gathered in somewhere "forward" were making their way towards our rear. Nobody seemed to be troubling much about them, all being too busily occupied at the moment in killing others of their kind. On their road the Huns met a sergeant from Overseas. Without speaking a word he motioned them to continue and directed them to the prisoners' cage merely by jerking his thumb towards it. Then he went on to the fight and the Huns on to the cage. The gesture had been sufficient for them. But would any British soldiers have been waved into captivity in this casual way? Not once in a thousand years. They would have been one first then trying to break free. Usually they do, and often successfully. In one case that I came across a 19-year-old trooper belonging to an English Yeomanry regiment killed eight Huns who were holding him in a dug-out, scrambled through the German front-line trenches, and got safely back to his unit.

When considering this prisoner question one should bear in mind what a modern battlefield is like. It is rather difficult to visualise this with accuracy unless one has seen the thing itself. Bursting shells, rolling screens of smoke, rifle bullets flying around as thick as clouds of locusts over the field, machine guns making impassable barriers in all directions, great multitudes of soldiers at deadly grips in a battle-line scores of miles long and many miles deep. Is it surprising that in conditions such as these a few thousand of the combatants should be captured on either the one side or the other?

Men get isolated in small batches, dazed by heavy shell-fire, which differs from hell-fire only in the way it is spelt (and that is no great difference either), probably out of ammunition, and finally borne down by their weight of numbers, men are picked up in little scattered bunches here and there. When all these are mustered they may make a considerable total. But a thousand British soldiers captured, or whatever the number may be, does not mean that these were all taken in a heap as some of our croakers at home occasionally seem to imagine.—M.B.

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SHANGHAI ... "KUNICHO" ... On 27th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 29th June, 3 P.M.

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COLOMBO	at	at	at	at

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
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	KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 tons	FRI. 19th July, 11 A.M.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU ... 13,500 tons	SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.

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